

**45802. TRITICUM SPELTOIDES (Tausch) Grenier. Poaceæ.**

From Algiers, Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut. Received January 30, 1918.

A bushy grass, branching from the base, with slender, erect stems bearing rough narrow leaves and stiff, rather loose, spikes of long-awned flowers. It is a native of western Asia, being found especially in Syria, and is considered one of the species from which the cultivated wheats were derived. (Adapted from *Ascherson and Graebner, Synopsis der Mitteleuropäischen Flora, vol. 2, p. 711.*)

**45803. GLEDITSIA SINENSIS Lam. Cæsalpiniaceæ. Honey locust.**

From Yih sien, Shantung Province, China. Presented by Rev. R. G. Coonradt. Received February 5, 1918.

A tree up to 60 feet in height, with a trunk girth of 3 to 9 feet, found in the dry valleys of western Szechwan at altitudes ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 feet. It grows to a very large size, with a massive bole clean of branches for 9 to 30 feet from the ground and a wide-spreading head of thick branches. The bark is quite smooth and pale gray in color. In degree of spinescence the trees vary considerably, and some are quite thornless. The wood is nearly white and of little value, but the flattened pods are rich in saponin and are valued as a substitute for soap; they are also used in the process of tanning hides. (Adapted from *Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 2, p. 91.*)

**45804 and 45805.**

From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. J. C. Koningsberger, director of the Botanic Gardens. Received February 6, 1918.

**45804. GARCINIA MANGOSTANA L. Clusiaceæ. Mangosteen.**

A medium-sized Malayan tree, with large feathery leaves and globular, purplish brown fruit, about the size of an apple. It is one of the most delicious fruits of the Tropics. The delicate, white, juicy pulp, surrounding and adhering to the seed, is the part eaten. The dense, thick, reddish rind contains tannin and a dye. The tree is a slow grower and does not usually bear until it is 9 or 10 years old. The essential conditions are a hot, moist climate and a deep, rich, well-drained soil. It thrives up to 1,500 feet and is propagated usually by seed, but also by layering. (Adapted from *Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting, p. 164.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 45180.

**45805. NEPHELIUM LAPPACEUM L. Sapindaceæ. Rambutan.**

A large, handsome, spreading tree, up to 40 feet in height; common in the low country of Ceylon and the vicinity of Malakka Strait, ascending to 2,000 feet altitude. The terminal clusters of bright crimson fruits, about the size of hen's eggs, are produced on every branch, each fruit being covered with long soft spines. The large seed is surrounded by a layer of white, opaque pulp, which is of a very agreeable acid taste. The tree is readily propagated by grafting or "gootees" (layering). (Adapted from *Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting, p. 176.*)